

Exper. 12. In the middle of a black Paper I made a round hole about a fifth or sixth part of an Inch in Diameter. Upon this Paper I caused the Spectrum of Homogeneous Light described in the former Proposition, so to fall, that some part of the Light might pass through the hole of the Paper. This transmitted part of the Light I refracted with a Prism placed behind the Paper, and letting this refracted Light fall perpendicularly upon a white Paper two or three Feet distant from the Prism, I found that the Spectrum formed on the Paper by this Light was not oblong, as when 'tis made (in the third Experiment) by Refracting the Sun's compound Light, but was (so far as I could judge by my Eye) perfectly circular, the length being no greater than the breadth. Which shews that this Light is refracted regularly without any Dilatation of the Rays.

Exper. 13. In the Homogeneous Light I placed a Circle of $\frac{1}{4}$ of an Inch in Diameter, and in the Sun's unrefracted Heterogeneous white Light I placed another Paper Circle of the same bigness. And going from the Papers to the distance of some Feet, I viewed both Circles through a Prism. The Circle illuminated by the Sun's Heterogeneous Light appeared very oblong as in the fourth Experiment, the length being many times greater than the breadth: but the other Circle illuminated with Homogeneous Light appeared Circular and distinctly defined as when 'tis viewed with the naked Eye. Which proves the whole Proposition.

Exper. 14. In the Homogeneous Light I placed Flies and such like Minute Objects, and viewing them through a Prism, I saw their Parts as distinctly defined as if I had viewed them with the naked Eye. The same Objects placed in the Sun's unrefracted Heterogeneous Light which was white I viewed also through a Prism, and saw them most confusedly

confusedly defined. I saw their Parts from one small Print one in the Heterogeneous Light they appeared in that I could not see them so distinctly. I saw them as distinctly with the naked Eye. In the same Situation through the same Prism, in the same Situation, the same Light by which they were seen in one case was seen in the other therefore the difference in the latter was that difference of the Proposition.

And in these two Cases, that the Light was changed by the Prism.

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THAT even it self in sufficiently manifest Rays which in the most refracted, and equal Incidences are frangible, and the